The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

# The Columbian.

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## Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American house. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

J. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BEITZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, at Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

DR. B. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

C. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

DR. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vln43

DR. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

DR. C. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main s above Court House. vln

IRIS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

DIMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail. Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Market road. vl-n43

EX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

R. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

B. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln6

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plans fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB BIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush vl-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n33

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n16

C. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner of Main and Market st. vl-n43

M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar & willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

## Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street, vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main St., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n43

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n43

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

## Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. R. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

## Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

## Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n49

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

## Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

## Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of Hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'69-1y.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.
I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.
I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.
For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. HULSHIZER,
jel0'70-4m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

IRON FENCING.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to put up, in the most substantial and cheapest manner, the latest and most improved patterns of iron fence, about houses, and in grave yards and cemeteries. Their beauty and permanence make them decidedly popular, and they are being generally adopted. For particulars apply to either
THOMAS THORNTON
or JESSE COLEMAN.
Bloomsburg, May 20, 1870-tf.

## Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 103 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
june 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

## Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM,
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.22,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

FORKS HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Mauger, and has put it in thorough repair with entirely new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. T. BENT, TAYLOR
mar17'70-3m.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.
mar17'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Prospectus FREE!
BIBLE LYRICS
A MASTERLY VERSIFICATION OF THE SUBLIME POETRY OF THE BIBLE.
SO pronounced by leading clergymen and laymen of all denominations. Universally admired and highly esteemed both for its great intrinsic merit and mechanical finish. A beautiful Prospectus, from a new and original design, showing the different styles of binding, etc., sent absolutely FREE to all accepted as Agents, and a sample copy when desired, at 20 per cent. less than the WHOLESALE PRICE. Exclusive Territory, and the Most Liberal Terms. For full particulars, terms, etc., address
C. F. VENT, Publisher,
may6'70-tf 3 Barclay St. New York.

U. S. CENSUS.
The undersigned, appointed Assistant Marshals to take the Census for 1870, under the recent Act of Congress, would request the farmers, manufacturers, and citizens of Columbia county generally, to be prepared with full and accurate statements as to their various vocations, and such other matters as are required to be enumerated by law. By so doing they will save the Assistant Marshals much trouble, and themselves much time and annoyance.
ELISHA HAYMAN } Assistant
F. M. MORGAN } Marshals.
E. S. WERKHEISER, }
Bloomsburg, June 3, 1870-3w.

$25.—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. Agents wanted in every Town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. [apr15'70-3m.

## Choice Poetry.

### The Soft No.

Young Kitty sat knitting. "My darling," I said,
"I had a most beautiful dream!
Shall I tell it?" She gave a slight shake of the head,
And answered "I'M TURNING THE SEAM!"

I reached for the mesh, speckled soft like a pink,
That she held in her fingers so small—
But she answered, "I can't leave my work—only think—
I'm knitting a sock for a doll."

"Don't tease me so, Kitty, my dear little one,
You are dying to hear—I'll be bound!"
"Just wait," she said, smiling as bright as the sun,
"Just wait 'till I've knitted a round."

I waited impatient and then I drew near,
And, pushing the curls from her brow,
I said: "Are you ready, my Kitty, my dear?"
She answered, "I'm narrowing now!"

Still nearer I drew—put my arm round her waist—
And breaking of silence the seal,
Repeated: "Dear Kitty! why, what is your haste?"
She answered—"I'm setting the heel!"

I smiled, and I frowned—I looked up at the clock—
At the coals 'neath the forestick aglow,
And then at dear Kitty—she held up the sock
Saying, "Would you put white in the toe?"

"You SHALL hear me, Kitty, you dearest of girls,
And then, if you will, you may scoff!"
She shook loose the hand I had laid on her curls,
As she said, "I'm just BINDING OFF!"

"I dreamed of a cottage embowered with trees,
And under the bluest of skies—"
She checked me with—"Sit farther off, if you please,
My needles will get in your eyes!"

"I dreamed you were there, like a rose at my door,
And that love, Kitty, LOVE, made us rich!"
"I told you to sit farther off, once before"
She answered, "I'm dropping a stitch!"

She knitted the last, and broken the thread,
When I cried, "Am I only a friend?
Or may I be lover?" She quietly said,
"Pray, wait till I've fastened the end!"

"Will you marry me?" Here the worst came to the worst,
There was nothing to do but to go,
For I learned at the last, what I might have known first,
It was all her soft way to say, No!

## Miscellaneous.

### A FIGHT IN A TUNNEL.

Many years ago, my health having become impaired by over study, I was recommended to pass a winter in the south of France. Of so agreeable a prescription I readily availed myself. I was without wife or child to encumber my departure; and armed only with a portmanteau, made a most delightful journey of it to the charming town of V——.

Shortly after my arrival, whilst sitting at the window of my hotel, a man passed by so very much like myself, that, struck with the resemblance, I rose, and leaning forward, followed him with my eyes. His dress bespoke him an Englishman. He was tall; so was I. Slim; I was slim. His eyes were blue, his skin fair, his hair a deep auburn, his nose aquiline. All this was my portrait. When he had reached the bottom of the street he paused, looked around, and then slowly returned, crossing the road, however, and taking the opposite pavement. This enabled me to get a nearer view of the man. I confess I was much impressed with the resemblance, and hardly liked it. The physiologist, I thought, may delight as much as he pleases in such a coincidence; for my part I decidedly object to being made any portion of any sort of phenomenon. I had read of very unpleasant consequences following personal resemblances, and earnestly hoped that this individual whom nature, short of moulds at the time, had undoubtedly cast in mine, would speedily clear the neighborhood of his presence.

A week or two after this, in taking a walk across a beautiful bit of adjacent country, I suddenly encountered my likeness seated on a rustic bench beneath a tree, with his arm encircling the waist of a very beautiful peasant girl. Her skin of a pure and cream like tint, finely contrasted with the splendid luxuriance of her black hair. Her eyes flashed upon me as I passed, and I noticed her draw herself erect with rapid hauteur, as if indignant or impatient of detection. The man by her side, who would have passed very well for me to any other person but my mother or myself, still maintained his caressing attitude. He did not condescend to raise his eyes to me as I passed but kept them fixed upon the face of the girl who, I could see, watched me with a species of sullen eagerness, as if wishing me well out of sight.

As I passed them, I must confess to having experienced a momentary sensation of envy of the man. Since nature had put him in my skin, I thought that it seems only fair that I should put myself in his shoes. For all I knew, I reflected, that beautiful peasant girl might have been intended for me; but the intention of nature has been defeated by the love of coincidence. I laughed at my thoughts as I walked on, and turning the corner, lost sight of the lovers.

On reaching the bottom of the lane I had fallen upon a *cul de sac*. The passage terminated in a series of fields, across which I could discover no foot path. I had no wish to be arrested for trespassing, so I decided on returning the way I had come.

On sighting the way I had come, I found that it was deserted. I was not sorry; I would by no means have disliked another peep at the beautiful brunette; but, at the same time, I had no ambition to inspire the couple with the notion that I was watching them.

I had got to the top of the hill and was passing between a row of thick bushes, making a sort of a natural hedge for a broad area of trees, like a gigantic park, when I was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol on my left. At the same moment I heard the hollow sound of a ball striking my hat, and that article of dress fell to the ground.

I looked round with a pale face; that attack was horribly sudden. Who in the name of heaven wanted my life? For what crime was my life demanded? What had I done? I saw the blue smoke curling up from the densest portion of furze and twigs caused by the hasty flight of some one.

I picked up my hat. The ball had passed through it. Had it struck two inches lower it would have entered my skull.

I hastened toward the town, possessed with much the same sort of enviable feeling as you might imagine a Tipperary landlord or agent would feel who sees threats of his life carved on every other tree. Bravery in a situation of this sort was quite out of the question. Of what use is pluck when you have to deal with invisible foes. I might almost confess to have broken into downright fright as I neared the town, so extremely anxious was I to escape the vicinity of every sheltering bush, tree or hedge in the neighborhood.

On gaining my hotel, I began to reflect on my narrow escape. I had been too much excited to attach to it the significance it demanded. But the hole in my hat conveyed the most shuddering information on my narrow escape. Beyond all reasonable doubt my life within that hour had only been worth two paltry inches.

I repeated the question to myself: Who wants my life? And if anybody wants it, what are his claims. What have I done to merit assassination?

Being wholly unable to answer these queries, I resolved to make a confidant of my host, the hotel keeper. I called him to my room and told him what had happened. He shrugged his shoulders as he exclaimed:

"Monsieur, like the rest of mankind, must pay the penalty of making love."

"But," said I, shocked at his *sang froid*, "I have not made love. Since I have been here, I am not conscious of even having looked at a woman, much less spoken to one."

"Then it is an enigma," he replied. "The only solution I can offer you is, that you have been mistaken for some one else.

"Mon Dieu," I exclaimed, "you have undoubtedly hit the mark. I have been mistaken—and I know for whom. Have you not seen a man in this town bearing a striking resemblance to me?"

"No," was the answer.

"Well, my friend, I have. The moment I saw him I felt uncomfortable. I had a presentiment of evil. You will oblige me by letting me have your bill. I shall go to Paris to-night. If I stop here another day, my life which I left England to fortify, will be snuffed out like a candle."

The hotel keeper, seeing matters come to a point that effected his interests, endeavored to laugh down my doubts. He argued that the ball I had received in my hat might have been destined for a bird; that it was the shot of some wretched marksman, who might have mistaken my hat for a crow.

"That may all be very well," I answered, "but suffer me to tell you that your excuse only makes me more resolute to leave the place; for of what value is a man's life in a district with sportsmen who can mistake a hat for a crow?"

A train left for Paris at 2:35. It was an express, and I found it to be due at eight o'clock. I dispatched my portmanteau by a porter to the station, and having twenty minutes before me I sat down to a light repast of cold fowl and *vin ordinaire*. The position of my table enabled me to get a view of the street. As the porter strode away with my luggage, I observed a man across the road accost him. In reply to what was obviously a question, the porter, with the gesticulation of a Frenchman, pointed with his thumb to the hotel, and vigorously nodded his head. The man crossed over again to the pavement, came on until he was opposite the hotel, caught sight of me through the window, and abruptly turning on his heel, walked off in the direction taken by the porter.

I thought nothing of this. The man, I conjectured, probably wanted the job I had given to the porter. He was a common looking fellow, dressed in leather gaiters, a blouse, a slouched hat and a belt. There was nothing singular in his face. He was dark, with a black beard and moustache. He was a familiar type of the middle-aged peasant of southern France.

Having discharged my bill, I walked to the railway station. On one platform there was tumult, a train from Paris having just arrived. But upon the platform against which stood the train which was to bear me to the north, I counted only five people, exclusive of porters.

But I had little time for observation. The train would leave in three minutes. I saw my portmanteau stowed away in the luggage van, procured myself a first-class ticket and took my seat.

The shrill whistle of the guard sounded. The engine gave a snort, and the line of carriages clanked to their chains as they tightened to the strain. Suddenly several voices cried, "Stop! stop! Now then, quick! Which class—first? Let's see your ticket. Right. Here you are—jump in!" The door of my carriage was opened, a form bounded in, the door was slammed, there was another shrill whistle, and off went the train.

I looked at my companion. He was the man whom I had noticed speak to the porter, and stare into the window of my hotel.

A thrill passed over me. My recent escape had greatly shaken my nervous system, and the apparition of the man whom I felt I ought to suspect, sent a chill through my blood. As a peasant, which he was—not expressed only in his dress, but in his hands, which were dirty, rough and horny—what did he do in a first-class carriage? I would have given something to have changed carriages. But there was no communication with the guard. Moreover the train, as I have told you, was an express, and did not stop until a run of sixty miles had been accomplished. We were now bowling along with great rapidity.

The man sat screwed into the corner away from me, immovable. He appeared to be looking through the window at the country as it whirled by; but there was an abstract expression in his gaze which indicated that he saw nothing. His arms were folded upon his breast. Though he must have been conscious of my scrutiny, he never turned his eyes upon me. His lips I saw were tightly compressed, and he breathed slowly bnt deeply through his nose, the nostrils of which dilated to the steady respiration.

I began after a time to regain my composure. I struggled to laugh down my fears. What, I thought, had I to fear from a man I had never seen—who had never seen me? The thing was preposterous. I extracted a paper from my pocket and commenced to read. I might have spoken to him, only I imagined that a man in his situation might have been embarrassed by my French, which I did not speak with a good accent. Besides, there was something in his immobility that repelled all approach.

Half an hour passed away. All at once, over the top of my newspaper, I saw him put his hand out of the window as if to open the door. I had no time to conjecture his intentions, when, with a wild whistle, we were hurled into the night of a long tunnel.

The rapid disappearance of the daylight made the oil lamp suspended in the carriage emit but the dullest light for some minutes.

I laid the newspaper down, with all my old fears revived in me. I had scarcely done so when I saw the figure of a man rise in the carriage. He leaped over to where I was seated. I saw the gleam of a knife in the air.

Mad with passion and surprise, I grasped the descending arm, A furious determination to save my life inspired me with the strength of a giant. The ferocity with which I seized his wrist forced the hand open. The knife fell; and then commenced a silent furious struggle.

He seized me by the collar and clung with the tenacity of a tiger. I heard his snapping teeth, as if he were endeavoring to bite. We swayed from one end of the carriage to the other. I felt how weak ill-health had left me, and prayed to pass out into light, that I might the better see how to encounter the ruffian.

Suddenly I found myself swung round with tremendous energy. I bounded against a door which opened, and we both fell out on to the line in the very centre of the tunnel.

The fall seemed to have stunned him, for he fell under me and remained for a long time motionless. For myself, I received an indescribable shock, such as is experienced in a collision; but I retained my senses. I heard the roar of the train dying away in the distance; I saw the red gleam fading like the eye of a dying demon.

I still clutched him by the throat, nor did I dare relinquish it. My situation was frightful. I suspected that a down train would soon be passing, and in the intense blackness of the tunnel, I could not see on which line he had fallen. I would have strete hed forth my hand to grope for the rails; I might have found a place in safety by judging of the distance between them; but I felt the form of my assailant commence to writhe beneath me. His struggles grew fiercer. He endeavored to rise, but with the fury of despair, I kept him pressed down one hand on his throat and the other on his breast. What I desired was to render him insensible. I would then leave him in the darkness, and grope my way as I could.

It never occurred to me at the time that there was no need to make him insensible in order to elude him. The darkness would have rendered my presence invisible. But my mind was hopelessly confused. I was breathing sulphurous air, made thick and difficult by its blackness. My only thought was to keep the ruffian down. I was only capable, indeed, of the thought.

A few minutes had elapsed when I heard a distant rumbling like approaching thunder. It increased. I seemed to feel a wind blowing against my face. I tasted, too, a continual draught of smoke and steam.

I knew that a train was approaching, and my hair lifted on my head. What rails were we on? This suspense was frightful.

My assailant increased his struggles. He became furious. He was evidently fighting to throw me down, and over in the direction of that side of the tunnel along which came the roar of the train. I saw his object and madly pressed him. His body wreathed frantically. He twisted under me as if he revolved on a pivot. He endeavored to shriek some words to me, but my throttling grasp made his voice no more than a horrible hoarseness.

I saw the red and green lights of the engine approaching. They grew in size and lustre with a hideous rapidity. There was a roar, a shower of dust, a wind that struck me down like a blow from a strong man's fist. Then followed the dying rattle, ending in a dull and sullen moan.

I rose to my feet. I crossed over to the wall, and feeling along it, took to walking with all the speed my sinking frame would allow me to put forth. How long I walked I know not. My passage seemed interminable. The damp of the wall, against which my left hand pressed froze my blood. Now and then I stumbled over piles of rubbish lying grouped against the side, and sometimes my grouping was bewildered by coming across recesses into which my hands guided me.

At length I saw a star, tremulous, glorious, in the distance. It was daylight—the aperture of the tunnel—and I pushed forward with invigorated spirits. I neared it slowly. This star seemed to maintain its inexorable distance, and would not get large. How shall I describe my joy as I regained the twilight of its reflection—as I advanced and felt the pure air of heaven upon my dry cheeks and burning lips—as I saw the blue sky and the dim vista of the pale green banks?

As I approached nearer the light a cry escaped my lips. My trousers were covered with blood. There was one ensanguined line, as if a fountain of blood had plunged upon me.

I seated myself to recover my strength. I could see that I presented a dismal and terrible spectacle. My coat was torn, my hands were black—so, too, I judged, was my face—my collar had been torn from me, and the skin on the ends of my fingers was lacerated. After reposing myself I climbed the bank, and perceived at about the distance of a mile a station. I made towards it and gained it. A railroad officer, who was standing looking at two children playing in a back garden, uttered a low cry of alarm as he spied me. I narrated my story to him as coherently as I could, and then sank to the ground in a fainting condition.

Of what happened after this I have no remembrance. When I came to my senses I discovered that I had been taken to the house of the station master and carefully tended by his wife. From him I learned the conclusion of this singular incident of my life.

It seems that after my story had been told, two men were dispatched into the tunnel in search of my assailant. They discovered him lying dead, with both legs cut clean off a little above the knees. They bore him to an adjacent dwelling house, and an inquiry into his death brought out such particulars as are easily explained. The man who so closely resembled me at V—— had seduced the betrothed of a laborer, one Theodore Vertot.

This Theodore, reckless now of life, and resolutely bent on vengeance, swore to kill the seducer. Mistaking me for his enemy, he attempted to shoot me. This failing, he hung about the hotel, armed with a stiletto, determined to stab me whenever I should appear in the street. Hearing, however, that I was about leaving for Paris, he perceived a safer and better means of prosecuting his designs, by stabbing me in the tunnel, through which he knew we would pass, and then escaping in the darkness. Reflection had obviously taught him that revenge would be none the less sweet because it did not entail his destruction by the law.

Such is this simple but tragical story. My prototype, who had been the means of twice imperiling my life, I have never seen since. I confess to no wish to see him. It is bad enough to bear the brunt of one's own follies; it is altogether miserable to suffer from the follies of others. Ever since the occurrence of this small episode I have always thought there is a much wiser providence manifested in the dissimilarity between man and man than our philosophy suffers us to dream of.

### The Handwriting of Great Men.

The Duke of Wellington's writing was large and forcible, with no attempt at decoration. During the last ten years of his life, however, his writing was indifferent, and often illegible. None but a compositor in a newspaper office, accustomed to all sorts of hieroglyphics, could possibly decipher the characters. A letter of his to a minister in Lord Derby's Cabinet has not to this day been unraveled. Nine out of every ten of the Duke's letters treasured by autograph hunters were written by his secretary, Mr. Greville, who wrote a hand very much like that of the Duke in his best days.

Lord Brougham's hand betrayed much unconquerable restlessness of impulse. His manuscript was a mass of hieroglyphics; and, according to Dr. Balkinsop, in all Mr. Clowes's extensive printing establishment in London, there was only one man competent to grapple with it, and he often gave up in despair.

The bold and careless freedom of Byron's handwriting, compared to the elegant little prettiness of Tom Moore's, reveals very clearly the peculiar qualities of the two poets. The elegant precision of Mrs. Heman's penmanship, and the free but clear and intelligent *abandon* of L. E. Landon's, were equally characteristic of their mental peculiarities.

# The Columbian
—AND—
# Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

**Friday Morning, June 17, 1870.**

☞ **THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.**


### Our Next Congressman.

Up to this time but little interest seems to have been taken in this matter. The Radicals will undoubtedly renominate Mr. Mercur, not because of his statesmanship or abilities, but because they can unite on no one else. He has the additional advantage of great wealth and the absolute control of the patronage of the district.

We believe that with a good candidate and a united front he can be beaten. We will not attempt to say who that candidate must be. Speaking for the 4,000 Democrats of this county, we insist that our nominee shall be a man who can poll his entire party strength, and who will prove unobjectionable to such conservative Republicans as are dissatisfied with the measures of the present Congress. *We want a live man—not a fossil.* We want a nominee who will fight to win, and not one who seeks the empty compliment of a nomination.

He must be a man identified with the present, and not one who ignores the events of the last ten years. In a word, a man who will conduct the canvass on live issues, and not grope among those settled by a verdict of the people, or by the "irresistible logic of events." To such a man we will give our full, undivided support, and will not ask what county he comes from. *Have we such a man?*

### The Country Press.

When the corruption and venality of a Legislature is so notorious that the Governor of the State is compelled to appeal to the people against their return, it is time for the free press all over the Commonwealth to join him in purging our Legislative temples from the money-changers who yearly congregate there. One would suppose that the direct representatives of the people would be more honest than an Executive; but experience shows that such is not the fact, and demonstrates that small pot-house politicians generally seek and obtain party nominations, and are bought up for the session by "the ring," or by some of our mammoth corporations.

Knowing the power of the press and its hold upon the people, an effort is now making to subsidize it, and we are not surprised that the Philadelphia papers do not publish Geary's message to the people, and that the *Morning Patriot*, while giving it, at the same time treats us to a column editorial supporting the "pinchers" and "roosters" of the last Legislature, and to the last earning its reward in defending the attempt to filch nine and a half millions of dollars from the Sinking Fund for the benefit of a corps of speculators.

We not only endorse Geary's pluck in vetoing this monster iniquity, but pledge him that in the future, as in the past, it will be fought by the Country Press, and that his vetoes will be sustained by the representatives of Columbia county.

### The Cumulative Vote.

In the Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of New Jersey, sitting at Newark, on Wednesday, June 1st, Dr. Garrison of Camden made a very cogent argument in favor of minority representation and concluded by introducing the following canon, which was supported by Bishop Odenheimer *and accepted* after a warm but courteous discussion.

"In all elections by ballot each voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be elected, which votes may be cast all for one name, or may divide them among any number not exceeding the whole number to be voted for, and any ticket having such excess shall be rejected."

This canon will apply to the election of the Standing Committee of the diocese, to the choice of Delegates to the National Convention and to all other elections ordered to be taken by ballot. Its adoption is one of the many signs of the times which prove the rapid progress of opinion in favor of electoral reform.

### Charles Dickens.

The sudden death of the famous novelist has caused a general feeling of sorrow throughout the English-reading world. No writer of modern times has ever attained so wonderful a popularity, or dying left such an army of sincere mourners. The London *Times* says: "Millions of people will feel his death a personal bereavement." He was preeminently a writer for the people, the characters in his novels being taken from the middle or lower ranks of life, and sketched with inimitable skill and faithfulness. His works abound in genuine pathos, with true humor and with the most rollicking fun. Whether depicting the knowing and slangy cockney servant, the desperate convict, the tender and loving young girl, or the terrible death scenes of the abandoned and wretched of humanity, he was equally fortunate in his efforts. It is certain that no writer has ever gained so many sympathetic and loving readers. He was but fifty-eight years of age, and, with his powers in full force, it was hoped that many bright and charming stories would yet be given us from his pen. His loss is indeed irreparable. In the famous Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, in the company of the great men of letters who have preceded him, Addison, Sheridan, Thackeray and Handel the composer lying by his side, he, who has given more genuine pleasure to the reading world than almost any other who has essayed it, sleeps his last sleep, awaiting the sounding of the Archangel's trump. His place is one which will scarcely be filled.

The flimsy pretext that canvassers and inspectors, with bayonets at their back, are necessary to guarantee a fair election for representatives in Congress, becomes supremely ridiculous when we remember that the House of Representatives is the judge of the legality of the election of its own members.

### THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CVII.

THE DEFEAT AND RETREAT.

Sunday morning (May 3d) found our lines reformed and well entrenched. Our battery was placed in the extreme front, relieving Seeley's regular battery, which the day before had in one charge lost 50 men and as many horses. A narrow field 250 yards wide alone separated us from the enemy, who held the woods behind. As we occupied the key to our whole line, orders were given to hold it at all hazards; and as retreat was beyond question, we unhitched our horses and sent them and their drivers to the rear. The canister was also silently piled up near the muzzles of our guns, as no other kind of ammunition would be so effective at that distance.

Notwithstanding the disaster to Howard's Corps the day before, the men were in good heart and anxious to be led forward. But a wonderful timidity seems to have seized "Fighting Joe Hooker." After gaining so signal an advantage at the beginning of the campaign, his very success seems to have paralyzed him. Lee, with a force half the size of that of the Army of the Potomac, divided it in two parts and put them a day's march apart, and in the meantime our force crouched like cowards in the woods, awaiting an attack. Sunday morning, then, found Hooker, with 80,000 men, awaiting an attack from Lee's 50,000.

It soon came, and was terrible! Their artillery occupied Hazel Grove, a commanding eminence, which Sickles abandoned under Hooker's orders. Stuart, who now commanded Jackson's Corps, put thirty pieces of artillery in position, which completely enfiladed our lines, while we could not reach them. Lee put all his men into the fight, whilst two entire corps of our army did not fire a gun! Our brave men, outnumbered, were beaten in detail, and were being driven from one position to another, when Lee's progress was stayed by the news that Sedgwick had carried the Fredericksburg Heights, and was advancing down the plank road to join Hooker.

To meet this new danger Lee detached at once a large force, leaving barely 20,000 men in front of Hooker. Strangely enough, the latter lay supinely behind his entrenchments, leaving the Sixth Corps to fight alone against heavy odds. During the entire night their thin line kept making assaults, but they were easily repulsed, and were doubtless feints to cover other important movements.

Monday, May 4th, was a day of terrible inactivity to us. Griffin's Division, it is true, made a reconnoisance to our front, and finding the enemy entrenched along the plank road, returned without loss. Their sharp-shooters, however, annoyed us very much, and seemed to pick off our officers and men at will. Among their victims was Gen. Whipple, who was shot close to our Battery. Berdan's Sharpshooters were then brought up, and succeeded in routing all except one persistent fellow, stationed behind a large tree, in the forks of which he rested his rifle. He put six bullets in a sapling covering one of our men, and was only shot by putting three of Berdan's men to watch him. On his person were found $48.00 in gold, $4.50 in silver, $200.00 in greenbacks, $50.00 in Confederate money, *and three packs of cards.*

Their artillery fire was also very effective, and while their guns were unseen, their shells were well directed, correctly timed, and completely enfiladed our lines. To protect themselves our forces hastily built long lines of works, in which they placed logs, battered limber chests, knapsacks, dead horses—anything, in fact, that would stop a bullet. *Abattis*, or the jagged limbs of trees and brush, were also placed in front of the works, so that they could easily have been held by a small force. During all the firing our men kept as calm as if on parade, passing the leisure in reading dime novels, letter-writing, or playing cards. Among the curious incidents of the day was the capture of a Confederate soldier by his brother, who belonged to our army. Among the terrible ones was the announcement that the woods were on fire. When it is remembered that our army was stretched out in this Wilderness, and that it contained our supply and ammunition trains, the imminence of the danger will be seen. In consequence of the terrible heat some portions of the line had to be changed. But worse than all was the fact that several thousand of our wounded were lying in the woods, many of whom could not move. Some of these in addition to the torment of their wounds had to suffer the torture of a slow, lingering fire.

About 10 o'clock at night the quiet along our lines was interrupted by the enemy advancing in strong columns, and the volleys of musketry at such close range became almost deafening. So close were the combatants that the cheer and answering yell seemed to come from the same body of men. Our lines were easily held, and the enemy suffered much loss.

Tuesday, May 5th, found us still in line of battle, but how humiliating was our condition. Sedgwick had been defeated, Fredericksburg re-occupied, and Lee's army again consolidated and flushed with victory, while Hooker perversely refused to do anything himself, or permit any one else to act against the enemy. Early in the morning we were attacked in force, and a continual roar kept up by the rapid firing of the infantry and artillery. Our guns were loaded with double-shotted canister, and proved so destructive that no break could be made in our line, and our foes were compelled to retire with much loss.

In the afternoon an unusually hard storm set in, and the water filled all our rifle-pits and trenches. About sunset we were ordered to fall back. For the first time, then, dismay came upon the army. After all our efforts and sacrifices, we must retreat before an inferior foe, when no necessity for such a movement existed. If, in an open field, Hooker with 85,000 men could not defeat Lee with 47,000, he should have turned the command over to Hancock or Meade.

But we retreated to the river, silently and in order. We experienced much difficulty in crossing, as the Rappahannock was rising at the rate of four and a half feet an hour. Once across, each command encamped in the most convenient locality, and sought rest after the hard labors of the week. The enemy's loss aggregated 10,000; ours 18,000, besides fourteen pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of arms.

QUIEN SABE.

### Communicated.

MILLVILLE, June 8, 1870.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—*Dear Sir*, You will pardon my presumption, but I have a strong inclination to see the subject of "underdraining" somewhat ventillated through the columns of your valuable paper. I therefore send you a few facts pertaining to this subject, which if you think proper, you may publish:

"Underdraining" is not of recent origin. It has been in use to a greater or less extent from time immemorial. The Roman writers on agriculture, Cato, Calumella, Pliny and others, make mention of "underdraining." Different methods, they say, have been in use in different places; such as forming drains with stones, branches of trees, straw, &c., &c. Some mention earthen-ware tubes. Such are in use at the present time, but then, were used more frequently for conveying water from place to place. Every intelligent farmer cannot but help at a glance to see the importance of underdraining. It is estimated by practical writers on this subject, that two-thirds of the tillable land of the U. S. need to be underdrained. This estimate may be *too* high, but it is an established fact that there is entirely too little of it done, particularly in this section of country. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* from Ohio, says: "One of two things must be done by us. Clay predominates in our soil, and we must underdrain our land, or sell and move West." Governor Wright of Indiana, in a public address a short time since, estimated the marshy lands of that State at 3,000,000 of acres. These lands he says, "were generally avoided by early settlers as being entirely worthless. But when underdrained they became eminently fertile." He further says: "I knew a farm of 160 acres which was sold five years ago for $500, which at an expense of less than $200 in draining and ditching, has been improved to so great an extent that the owner has refused for it an offer of $3,000. Farmers frequently attribute the failure of their crops to the "fly" or other insects, but if they were to examine more closely into the true cause of the failure, they would find that in many instances it is caused by the *sub soil* consisting of a clayey, rocky or other impervious substance lying too near the surface, which prevents the downward course of the water, and consequently it remains stagnant a greater length of time than it should. Now it matters not how much the land may be elevated if this "hard pan" as it is frequently termed, lies too near the surface; it should be underdrained. Hence all high lands that contain too much water at any season of the year, require drainage. Drainage has been defined "The art of rendering land not only so free of moisture as that no superfluous water shall remain in it, but that no water shall remain in it so long as to injure, or even to retard the healthy growth of plants required for the use of man and beast." In future articles I will write upon the various methods of "drainage" as used at the present time. The cost of drainage, draining implements, what fall is necessary; effects of drainage on the condition of the soil; drainage with tiles; practical directions and suggestions for opening drains and laying tiles, &c.

Hoping that the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties may give this important subject the attention it demands, I will close the present article.

Respectfully Yours,
AGRICOLA.

### Great Fire in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great fire in the Pera district has been subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful count, over 7,000 buildings, of all sorts, have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city. The loss of life has greatly exceeded the estimate made some days ago. The total loss caused by the fire is computed roughly at *one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars.*

The loss of life by the conflagration was fearful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames, and perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others, in despair, made no effort to fly and were lost. The number of lives lost in the conflagration may be safely set down at one thousand.

### Charles Dickens.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GREAT NOVELIST.

LONDON, June 10.—The London *Globe*, in its last edition last evening, startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, in Kent.

The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret; but the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six last evening.

Dickens was at a dinner on Wednesday, when he was seized with the fit. A consultation was held, and the case at once pronounced hopeless. The patient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutes past six o'clock last evening, at the age of 58 years.

The death of the great novelist has plunged the nation into mourning.

The Queen has sent a message of condolence to the family, and public institutions have suspended business for the day as a mark of respect.

All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

### The Roumanian Hoax.

LONDON, June 7.—Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of any recent disturbances in Roumania. The manager of that Company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to be an exaggeration, and says that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of the Roumanian Jews are baseless.

Diligent inquiry here and on the continent fails to discover any foundation for the terrible stories which have been published in the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON, it is now said, is to run for Congress.

OFFICE holders believe in almost any turn but a turn-out.

### GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In receiving the various testimonials of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions toward the welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the faculties allotted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—to address the people when in his opinion he is justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to a generous people, and untrue to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt, intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil!—an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect, the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction of them, is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid;—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner—and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to derive the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and faithful judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to cooperate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the monies pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the sinking fund, for the use of certain affiliated corporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive *veto*. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the majority in the legislature composed of Senators and Representatives choosen by you, under the regular forms of the Constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps, as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with the firmness and action which the urgency of the case required.

The bill to distribute the securities in the sinking fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceding the final adjournment of the legislature although it had passed both houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the next morning, to return the bill with my objections to the House, in which it had originated. There its further consideration was postponed and no final judgment upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introduced and passed next winter or at any subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both houses shall be so made up at any time that a two-third vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of your taxes will be inevitably increased and prolonged.

An executive veto is in the nature of an appeal to the people, to enable them to pass upon controverted questions involving grave considerations of public policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an occasion? Is not the subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for yourselves, in the selection of men to represent you in the legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitrament, and you should instruct your representatives, in each and every county in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this important subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who desire and threaten to invade your treasury, rest assured that the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt will be seized and carried off.

The nine and a half millions of dollars of securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be voted away from the people's treasury; the State credit will be prostrated; your taxes will be increased, and your Executive will be impotent to help you. If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeal sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for representatives, you should determine to reaffirm, with emphasis, the command of the Constitution; that "no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow at corrupt legislation and protect yourselves against grievous pecuniary loss.

The lesson will not be lost. Its salutary effect will be great and lasting. Both for the present and the future it will improve the tone of the public morals; repress the unblushing effrontery and corruption of the lobby; curtail the influence of arrogant corporations; and secure the sincere commendation of all good and patriotic men.

The assault upon the treasury, in the passage of the nine and a half million bill, though the most conspicuous example of the evil influences of corporations upon the legislature, is not the only one. It possesses pre-eminent importance, but it does not stand alone. Then, fellow citizens, has not the time come for determining the question of title to sovereign power in this Commonwealth? Is that power a rightful and indefeasable estate of the people, or does it reside in incorporated companies created by our laws? Will you, with your eyes open, consciously surrender the control over your own representatives, and give your consent that corporations shall decide your laws? Shall your government be pure patriotic and just, true to yourselves, and true to sound principles of administration; or shall it be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of public jest, ridicule and reproach? Or, in other words, shall corporations supersede the government and become the masters of the people?

And now, my fellow-citizens, with this warning, I leave this important subject in your hands; trusting that you will be inspired with the will and the resolution to defend the integrity of your government and to preserve unsullied the credit and the honor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa. June 6, 1870.

### Congressional.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 9.—Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment, and sentence to death, by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by General Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Ferry commented upon the case, asserting that General Babcock had stated that the imprisonment was necessary to prevent him from divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. After a stormy discussion, a select committee of seven was appointed to investigate the matter.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to amend the supplementary act of June 6, 1866, by providing that persons who lost the sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service, or were so disabled as to require permanent aid and attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of disability at the rate of $25 per month. Passed. Mr. Fitch, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Washington *Star* summarizing a recent correspondence in the New York *Evening Post* implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stated that, so far as he was concerned, it was an unmitigated falsehood, and the author of it a wicked and cowardly liar.

FRIDAY, June 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the apportionment of representation in Congress was taken up. The first of the Senate Committee's amendment, increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300, was agreed to. A brief debate arose on the second amendment, but the bill was laid over, and the bill to abolish the franking privilege came up.

In the House, Mr. Garfield reported back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, with a substitute consisting of the ninety-five millions currency bill, with the funding and some other sections stricken out. The opposition succeeded in defeating action on the bill, and at the expiration of the morning hour it went over until Tuesday. A Naturalization bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee. It reduces the period of residence to three years, and provides for proceedings for naturalization to be taken in United States Courts. After a protracted debate a motion to lay the bill on the table was carried by 102 to 62. A motion to reconsider was made, and another to lay that on the table, when the House, without disposing of the motion adjourned.

MONDAY, June 13.—In the Senate on Saturday, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Indian delegation now at Washington, was passed. The bill granting lands to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad was called up, and a protracted debate ensued, from which it was made to appear that a tract of land three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide was granted to two railroads, one taking the odd sections and the other taking the even sections.

In the House Mr. Butler asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act; objection was made. The assailant of Mr. Porter, of Virginia, was brought before the bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. After some debate the prisoner, Woods alias Dooley, was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a resolution directing that, owing to his inability to employ counsel, the Speaker employ suitable counsel for him, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill. After a good deal of discussion the amendments, placing female employees in the departments on the same footing as males, was adopted.

JUNE 14.—In the Senate, yesterday, an amendment increasing the number of Representatives in the House from 275, as provided in the House bill, to 300, was, after a somewhat protracted debate, agreed to by a vote of 31 to 21. At the evening session the consideration of the apportionment bill was resumed, and the bill passed by a vote of 39 to 10.

In the House Mr. Davis introduced his Naturalization bill in a new form, and moved the previous question. The bill provides penalties for false swearing on application, false personation, and for the use or possession of forged records. It also gives the United States Courts jurisdiction of officers under it. After some dilatory motions, the bill was passed by a strict party vote—120 to 46. A message was received from the President in regard to the troubles in Cuba, in which he declares his inability to see anything in the situation calling for a declaration of belligerent rights. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.—Mr. Casserly offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate all information in the possession of the Government showing that during the hostilities in Cuba any American citizen had been executed without proper trial; any American vessels seized on the high seas, or the property of any citizen confiscated or embargoed, with full particulars in each case, and to state also what steps, if any, have been taken in reference thereto. Adopted.

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the United States courts, allowing three dollars a day and five cents per mile traveled, and providing that jurors shall not be summoned, more than once in two years. Passed. The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain. Mr. Banks addressed the House in support of the joint resolution. He was followed by Messrs. Orth, Swann, Wilkinson, Fitch, and others.

### Latest News.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Lawrence Tatum, Indian Agent for the Kiowas, writes from Idaho that the reported extensive raids of Camanches into Western Texas, and the massacre of fifty families, is, in his opinion, entirely false. Many depredations have been committed by whites disguised as as Indians.

LARGE FIRE.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 10.—A large fire occurred here this evening in the Montreal Warehouse Company's building. Over one thousand barrels of flour, three hundred thousand bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, and a large quantity of sugar and merchandise, were destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The officials of Gen. Spinner's office in the Treasury are a good deal mystified by the sudden disappearance of two bundles of ten-dollar notes of the new issue of greenbacks, aggregating $20,000, which disappeared yesterday afternoon from one of the rooms of his bureau. These bundles were received yesterday morning from the Printing Division, and at 2 o'clock were lying on a table in the room from which they disappeared. About that time two ladies and a gentleman visited the room and were shown through it by the official in charge, to whom one of the ladies was well known. Two young men followed this party into the room, the official thinking they were of the same party. The ladies and gentlemen at work in the room, about one hundred in number, were all kept last night until after 11 o'clock, and a thorough search and recount of the money was made. Detectives have been busily engaged all day in working up the matter.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Cuban message sent to the House this afternoon fell like a bombshell in the camp of Gen. Banks and his supporters on the Cuban question. Very few persons were aware that the President contemplated such a message. It has been talked of in a quiet way for at least a fortnight, but no determination as to it was reached when the President went away last week. A special meeting of the Cabinet was called at noon, and the message reached the house just before 4 o'clock. The reading of it caused some excitement, and everybody in the House and galleries paid the closest attention to it. Gen. Banks asked that it might be printed and laid on the table, this being the usual course with papers relating to matters concluded in committee. Mr. Judd thought it had better go to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Cox broke out in hot wrath, denouncing it as an insult to the Committee, and saying it ought to be treated as the House formerly treated Andrew Johnson's message. Mr. Dawes then came to the front, and remarked that, after Mr. Cox's words, the only respectful course was to send it to the Committee. This was accordingly done by a decided majority.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, Eng., June 14.—Advices have been received here announcing the total loss of the British gunboat Slaney, in the China Sea. Her commander, Wm. F. L. Elwin, and 43 of the crew perished. The Slaney was a screw steamer, 300 tons burthen, 80 horse power, and carried 3 guns.

CHICAGO, June 14.—This morning at 3 o'clock, a burglar tried to enter the sleeping room of J. Kinsley, at 514 West Twelfth street. Mr. Kinsley being alarmed, placed himself close to the window, the moment it was opened by the thief, fired, and the man ran off. He was soon afterwards found dead beside a fence near at hand.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The excitement among the Republican politicians is at fever heat. Leonard Myers has been renominated for Congress. In O'Neill's district the delegates have split and are holding two conventions. The convention for nominating a sheriff is in a similar condition. In the sheriff's covention the contest was between the friends of Walton and those of Leeds. The Leeds faction finally triumphed. The struggle was very fierce, and the members of the faction opposed to Leeds were driven off by force. Desks were overturned and chandeliers broken.

### The Census.

The persons appointed to makeup the census of the United States for the year 1870 will commence their duties June 18, and must make return to the proper officials by the 1st of September. What information the people at large are expected to furnish is embraced in the following schedule:

Schedule No. 1 will give the statistics of the inhabitants of each county, and the answers will be made under the following heads:

Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation.

Families numbered in the order of visitation.

The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in the family, with age, sex and color.

Profession, occupation or trade of each person, male or female.

Value of real estate and personal estate.

Place of birth, naming State or Territory, of U. S., or the country, if of foreign birth.

Whether deaf or dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.

Male citizens of the U. S. of 21 years and upwards.

Male citizens of U. S. of 21 years and upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion and crime.

Schedule No. 2 will give the statistics of deaths under the following heads:

Number of the family as given in the 2d column of Schedule 1.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1870, whose place of abode at the time of death was in the family, giving age, sex and color.

Place of birth, naming State or Territory, of the U. S., or country, if of foreign birth, with birth-place of parents.

The month in which the person died.

Profession, occupation, or trade.

Disease or cause of death.

Schedule No. 3 will be used for the purpose of recording the productions of agriculture, under the following heads:

Name of agent, owner or manager of land, whether improved or unimproved, with value of farm.

Farming implements and machinery.

Total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board.

Number and value of live stock, June 1, 1870.

Amount of grain raised.

Schedule No. 4 will relate to products of industry, under the following heads:

Name of the corporation, company or individual producing the value of $500 annually.

Name of business, manufacture or product.

Capital (real and personal,) invested in the business.

Kind of power (steam, water, wind, horse, or hand).

Name, number, and description of machines.

Average number of hands employed, with total amount paid in wages during the year, and number of months in actual operation, reducing part time to full time.

Kinds, qualities and value of materials (including mill supplies and funds).

Production (including all jobbing and repairing).

Schedule No. 5 will contain social statistics, which are divided as follows:

Valuation—Real and personal estate.

Public debt—County debts for which bonds have been issued, other county debt, debt of borough, township, &c.

Taxation—(not national) State, county, town, &c.

Pauperism—Whole number of paupers supported during the year, native white, native black, and foreign.

Crime—Number of criminals convicted, native white, native black, and foreign.

Libraries—State, town or city, court, &c.

Wages—Average paid to farm hands per month hired by the year and boarded; average wages paid day laborers, with and without board; amount paid carpenter, domestic, &c.

Newspapers and periodicals—Name, character, how often published, average circulation.

Colleges, academies and schools.

Religion—Number of church organizations and edifices, denomination, number of persons each church will accommodate, value of each church property.

A MEAN RADICAL DODGE TO CATCH THE NEGRO VOTE.—At a recent election for Town Commissioners in Chestertown, Maryland, the negroes carried the day by one of the meanest species of fraud that the Fifteenth Amendment has yet produced. According to the charter of the town all voters at a town election are required to be freeholders. Out of the one hundred and fifty darkeys who desired to march to the polls not more than two or three could point to a foot of land they possessed. But this being the first election at which the negroes were to vote in Kent county, the emergency required that they should deposit their ballots, right or wrong. Hence the fraud we refer to. It happened that there was one negro in Chestertown who owned a small and worthless patch of land adjacent to the river. This he divided into lots of one foot square and made deeds of it to his fellow colored would-be voters. As a consequence one hundred and fifty negroes, representing just one hundred and fifty feet of land, went to the polls, and claimed and secured votes as freeholders, and elected their ticket. The whole thing, which throws the repeating frauds of New York entirely in the shade—was engineered by radical politicians. Naturally enough the *bona fide* freeholders of Kent county are highly indignant at the outrage, but there appears to be no help for them, and they are obliged to look forward to the day when a "white man will be as good as a nigger" in reality. —*N. Y. Herald.*

AFTER delaying until nearly all the veterans of the war of 1812 have descended to their graves, Congress has passed a bill giving the survivors a pension. There are few, indeed, who will receive this government dole. In order to make the number as small as possible it is provided that the veterans of the war of 1812 who cannot take the iron-clad oath that they bore no part in the rebellion, shall not receive the pension. This vindictive proviso of the radical majority can, indeed, affect but few of the veterans, for the youngest of them were upwards of sixty years old when rebellion broke out. With what spirit do the radicals in Congress make war on age and infirmity! Contrast this with the treatment of General Longstreet. He cannot take the iron-clad oath, yet he holds one of the best offices which the bounty of a loyal party can bestow. The radical leaders in Congress now seek to punish a few veterans who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, and with Scott at Lundy's Lane, and who are tottering to their graves.


JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office


### MARRIAGES.

NEAL—SNYDER—On the 9th day of June, at the residence of Mr. Charles Snyder, by Rev. F. J. Mohr, Mr. Clinton W. Neal to Miss Emma H. Snyder, all of Bloomsburg.

SEARLS—KNORR—On Monday, the 13th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. B. H. Cheney, Mr. Edward A. Searls, to Miss Sue E. Knorr, all of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

ROTE—MILLER—On the same day, by the same Mr. Francis Rote to Miss Maggie E. Miller, both of Hemlock twp., Col. co., Pa.

MEARS—APPLEMAN—On June 9th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents near Bloomsburg, Pa., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. George W. Mears to Miss Mary A. Appleman, all of Bloomsburg, Pa.

BEISHLINE—FAUS—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Orangeville, June 2nd, by Rev. J. Fausold Brown, John L. Beishline and Rachel R. Faus of Pine twp., Col. co., Pa.

GILLASPY—HELDEBRAND—On June 12th, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. John Gillaspy to Miss Elmira Heldebrand, both of Bloomsburg.

WATTERS—KENSY—On the 9th inst., by Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. David B. Watters of Mifflin to Miss Rebecca D. Kensy, of Hollenback.

In publishing the above notice we must at the same time acknowledge the donation of several large slices of Wedding cake. Our pleasure in eating the cake, however, is tinged with sadness when we reflect that, in our future visits to Sciwinta settlement Becky will be absent. Even on the trout of the Wapwallopen and Fishing Run have lost their attraction. That her future may be as happy as her past is our earnest wish.

### DEATHS.

BLECHER—On the 2nd day of June, near Beck Horn, George Witmer, only child of Jacob and Elmira Blecher, aged 11 years, 4 months and 9 days.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons having unpaid accounts against the township of Bloom in Columbia County for the year A. D. 1869, for debts contracted or created by the Supervisors of said Township, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated and leave the same either with Michael F. Everly or William Peacock, on or before the 9th day of July, A. D. 1870.

Given under our hands this 11th day of June, A. D. 1870.

MICHAEL F. EVERLY,
WILLIAM PEACOCK,
E. R. BRINKER, } Auditors.

Bloomsburg, June 17, 1870-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday, July 2, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, situate in the town of Montana, township of Mifflin, Columbia county, bounded on the north by a street, on the east by an alley, on the south by lands of the estate of Peter Helwig, on the west by Cherry street, being fifty feet in width as laid out on map of said town.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph U. Lentz.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 17, '70.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on the premises on Wednesday, July 6, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the interest of William D. Albertson in the following real estate, situate in Greenwood township in the county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of John Stiles, on the east by lands of Joseph Keller, on the south by lands of Andrew Reese, on the west by lands of Andrew Gay, containing about fifty acres. Also the interest of said William D. Albertson, in a certain lot of ground situate in the township of Greenwood, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by lands of Amos Albertson, on the east by lands of John Moore, on the south by lands of Isaac Dewitt and others, on the west by lands of Joseph Sands and others, containing fifty perches more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn, with other appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William D. Albertson.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 17, '70.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 9th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the undersigned, Wanich, administrator of Lydia Wanich, late of Bloom township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

HOUSE AND LOT

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county

# The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 17, 1870.


FESTIVALS are all the rage.

REPUBLICANS, remember that Mer- voted to continue the income tax.

READER, instead of loaning the COLUMBIAN to your neighbor, get him to subscribe.

THE new passenger cars on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad cost seven thousand dollars each.

THE "Lock Up" is finished and ready for service. Who will first dedicate it? We will give the building its name.

WE have a new carrier, and if any of our subscribers on the town list fail to receive their paper regularly, they would notify us.

THERE has been rafted out of the Susquehanna boom, at Williamsport, the present season, up to June 3d, 255,822 logs, scaling 51,875,226 feet, board measure.

AARON SMITH, of Hemlock has our thanks for a quantity of ripe cherries left us ten days ago. If *women* had a vote, we fear our editorial position of neutrality would be compromised in consequence.

THE sickness of one of our employ- last week, and the "strike" of several others, put us in rather straitened circumstances. Our cotemporary kindly loaned us help for which we and our readers are under many obligations.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Richart of Espy, for some remarkable fine strawberries, asparagus and new potatoes. They were all of the finest description and were fully appreciated.

WANTED.—We want an apprentice at the printing business. Among other qualifications the applicant should know how to read and spell. We would also prefer one, who would not learn so rapidly that in six months he would know more than the foreman, insist on dictating terms to his principal,—and have a chronic desire to run the machine generally. He can know the rules and regulations before becoming indentured, *and must then abide by them.* n24-4t.

COME ON.—The recent glorious victories in Connecticut, New York, Oregon and Washington, seem to have had an electrifying effect on the Democracy of Columbia. New subscriptions, accompanied by the cash, are being sent in daily. Old sores and divisions are being healed up, and this fall a united front will be presented to our opponents. In fact, quite a number of Republicans have subscribed, disgusted at the excesses of their own party, and the weakness of its organ in this county.

STUFF!—Two weeks ago we quoted an article from the *Gazette & Bulletin*, a Radical journal, in relation to the Espy Co-operative Society." The *Republican* last week, with characteristic impudence, asserts that *we* are the author of the article.

We copied it because we desired to give Mr. M'Collum a chance to deny or refute its statements, and we would suggest that it is not done by such back-guardism as is shown in the answer of our opponent. Mr. McCollum is a personal friend of ours, and for aught we know is an honorable, high-toned gentleman. If this is the only answer to the *Bulletin's* charge, none could ever have been attempted.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, offering the public in want of a sewing machine which would combine, in a form for family use, all the qualities for doing in the best manner the lightest as well as the heaviest sewing required in a family—one that is quiet, simple, durable, easy to learn, not liable to get out of order, and with perfect devices for hemming, felling, ruffling, braiding, binding, cording and embroidering,—after the expenditure of an immense amount of time and money have effected such an one, known as Singer's New Family Sewing Machine, which has proved in practical use a decided success, and, excelling all others in the market, has called out universal expressions of approval from those who have seen or had them in use. These machines are far in advance of all others and beyond a doubt the best ever offered to the public.

WORTH KNOWING.—If brooms are put in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dirty carpet may be cleaned by setting out of cold water out by the door, and the broom in it, knock it to get off the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before, and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep far at a time. If done with care, it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dirty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet, and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a faded carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers, and salt by others.

HAMPERING WITH HANDBILLS.—The practice of tearing down or mutilating handbills prevails in this country to an extent that calls for the enforcement of the law on the subject. Men who advertise their business are entitled to protection, and persons caught tampering with handbills should be promptly prosecuted, For the benefit of all concerned we publish the following general law:

That any person caught mutilating, defacing, tearing down or removing any show bill, placard, programme, poster, or other advertisement, posted on any wall, fence, bill board,or other structure, shall be fined not less than fifty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense the penalty shall be imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months.

ROAD RIGHTS.—The following sensible decision has recently been made by Chief Justice of Massachusetts. It should be read with interest in this community:

Where the entire public, each according to his own exigencies, has a right to the use of the highway, in the absence of any special regulation by law, the right of each is equal; but as two or more cannot occupy the same place at the same time, with their persons,their horses, carriages and teams, or other things necessary to this use, each is bound to a reasonable exercise of his absolute right, in subordination to a like reasonable use of all others, and to encumber it over a larger space, or for a longer time, to the damage of any other, than is reasonably necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of his own right. Each may use it to his own best advantage, but with a just regard to the like right of others. Persons in light carriages, for the conveyance of persons only, have occasion, and of course a right, when not expressly limited by law, to travel at a high rate of speed, so long as they do not endanger others. But slow foot passengers, including aged persons, women and children, have an equal right to cross the street, and all drivers of teams are bound to respect their right, and regulate their own speed and movements, in such a manner as not to violate the rights of such foot passengers.

FOR palm-leaf, willow, cotton, linen or silk fans, go to M. P. Lutz's.

SHERIFF.—We announce the name of another candidate for Sheriff, this week.

FOR the first time in his Congressional career, Mr. Mercur has sent us a public document. Although a small favor, it is thankfully received.

RADICAL VICTORY.—The only Radical triumph we have had to record for several months is the re-election to Congress of Whittemore by the negroes of South Carolina. He was turned out of Congress for selling cadetships.

HOW IS THIS?—The Philadelphia *Press* is a good paper for news, but how does it happen that there is no report in its columns of the recent robbery of $20,000 from the Treasury? Why is this thus?

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—Last week we advertised for a lost dollar. A few days ago we found it at home under the carpet, where it had been put by our baby. Who will not say that advertising is of use?

FIRE.—The flouring mill, at Washingtonville, belonging to H. C. Snyder was totally destroyed by fire, on last Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000, insurance $3,000. It is supposed to have been set on fire, by some ungodly wretch.—*Danville American.*

AN exchange very truthfully observes that:

"Trying to do business without advertising is like winking through a pair of green goggles. You may know that you are doing it, but no body else does."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Saturday last, the bridge by the Paper Mill near Catawissa was struck by lightning and somewhat damaged. We have heard of one or two places struck during the same storm in different parts of the county, but fortunately without causing much damage.

NEW GOODS AT MARR'S.—The reason he is selling so many goods, is that he keeps fine goods and at low prices. He has

Child's, Misses and Ladies slippers,
" " " " gaiters,
" " " " morocco shoes,
" " " " parasols,
" " " " gloves;

a fine line of white dress goods. Also, the latest styles of Prints in the market. To be convinced is only to call and examine his stock.

THE case of Miller vs. the City of Philadelphia, involving the title of about four hundred acres of land of the Girard Estate, in Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county, upon which is situated the William Penn Colliery, was decided recently by a verdict in favor of the defendant. This case has been pending for several years in the courts of Schuylkill county. Among the counsel for the plaintiff were Hon. Heister Clymer, of Reading, and ex-Chief Justice Woodward, of Luzerne.

WET.—For the past two weeks the rain has fallen with a persistency that filled us with wonder if it did not inspire us with delight. The ground is perfectly and utterly saturated, our streets have been overflowed, gardens converted into miniature ponds, grain crops beaten down and general disgust has thereat prevailed. If this sort of thing keeps on much longer our farmers may as well give up any attempts they may be making to grow grain, and take to raising puddle ducks and other amphibious crops for which a damp season is proverbially beneficial.

COAL DIRT.—We notice in the *Miners' Journal* that a coal operator in Schuylkill county has received an order from parties in New York for five thousand tons of coal dirt to be used in burning brick and in zinc and paint works. The probability is that ere many years the vast dirt banks throughout the coal regions will be shipped away and used in various ways by manufacturers, and a new branch of trade will thus be created in this region. Large quantities of this dirt is now being used by manufacturers, mixed with coal, and it is found to be a great saving. Improvements in stoves and furnaces will no doubt in the course of time be accomplished, which will bring the great heaps of now apparently useless coal dirt into service as a cheapfuel.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

NO FEE FOR THIS ADVICE.—After it is too late to protect them against fraud many of our people learn the importance of putting a seal after their signature, when attached to a promissory note.—When there is no seal, and the note is transferred to a third party before it becomes due, the maker thereof can offer no defence in law against its payment, no matter that he may have paid most of it to the second party or been wholly swindled in the consideration for which it was given. But a seal following his signature, no matter in whose hands he may find his note, secures to the giver thereof the right to prove full or part payment thereof, or the want of consideration therefor. Patent right men, particularly if they are on the swindle, in selling a thing that is not patented or a patented thing to which they have no right whatever, are always anxious to get notes on time without seals, so that they can readily dispose of them for whatever they will bring, making a very large discount to get the money. A seal protects against this transaction, and every person giving notes ought to know just what they are doing. A little caution in this matter may protect against sharp practice, but can hurt no honest man.

—"JOHN SMITH."—Settled at last. —John Smith passed through this city last week westward bound.—*Crawfordville Journal.*

Gammon! John Smith belongs at home, and writes for the Ledger.—*Attica Herald.*

You are mistaken. John Smith is in New York city, is married, and has a family.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

Fudge! John Smith lives one mile south of Van Wert. He raised, last season, the tallest rye in Ohio. Dick Smith used the stalks for goose quills. —*Van Wert Bulletin.*

The veritable John Smith is a Mississippian, and received one vote for U. S. Senator. He didn't go.—*Jackson Pilot.*

Bah! John Smith lives not far from Natchitoches, La., subsists on crawfish and alligator during the summer, and raccoon and opossum during the winter. He never saw a steamboat or railroad train, and is averse to wearing shoe leather.—*Red River (La.) News.*

Off the track, gentlemen. John Smith is a colored individual,and lives in Tow Hill in this place, and carries "mort" and brick for a livelihood.—*Columbia Herald.*

It is all a humbug. John Smith is a highly respected citizen of this place—was a brave soldier—lost one of his legs in the Union army.—*Sunbury Guard.*

We can't conceive what our cotemporaries mean. John Smith works in the planing mill at this place, and would certainly be surprised to read all the above papers have said about him. He isn't a "colored individual," either—as the *Columbia Herald* says—at least, not in complexion.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Fiddle-de-dee! John Smith lives here, by a decided majority. One of him runs the ferry boat across the Susquehanna, and the other works at the Furnace. He is the original one, too, and is a white man clear through, both of him.

FRENCH woven corsets, warranted whale bone, for 75 cts. at M. P. Lutz's.

ALEXANDER kid gloves, $1.25 per pair, at M. P. Lutz's.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENTS.—Several townships have complied with the law requiring the annual publication of their finances. Do the others refuse because they do not wish the tax-payers to know what has been done?

WE desire to congratulate our young friend George W. Mears, who has just entered the marriage state,and wish him much joy and a happy life. He has had his full share of suffering and pain during the war, and is certainly entitled to a future prosperity.

BIG SNAKE.—C. H. Kleim of this place, who has just returned from a fishing excursion up the creek, brought back with him a monster rattlesnake, *four feet three inches* in length, of extraordinary thickness and having twelve rattles. His snakeship was killed by a farmer on James Hess' land in Sugarloaf.

EMPLOYED AND IDLE.—According to a recent report made at the General Council of W. B. A. of the coal region, there are 13,247 miners unemployed, and 1,621 employed in Northumberland, Columbia, Carbon and Schuylkill counties. In Luzerne county there are 11,566 miners working on what is called "the basis of 1869."

ACCIDENT. On Tuesday last a scaffolding at the new Public School Building, being insecurely fastened, gave way and precipitated four men who were at work upon it, to the joists beneath. Beyond some bruises more or less severe were not injured. A very fortunate escape.

CHURCH RE-OPENING.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Catawissa,will be re-opened for Divine services on Sabbath June 26th. Rev. Wm. H. Dill of Clearfield, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the morning; also services in the evening, to commence at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
HENRY G. DILL, Pastor.

MATTHEW HUNTER, of Randolph county, Ill., sends the *Prairie Farmer* a five-cent piece, which he alleges to have been taken from the gizzard of a fowl. It was worn as smooth as glass, and we could only determine the character of the piece by heating. How long it had been in the gizzard is not known —long enough certainly to receive a good polish. Mr. H. suggests that the fowl must have been in favor of specie payments.

HEARTH & HOME for this week (dated June 25th) contains the first of a series of sketches entitled *Jethro Throop's Night Thoughts*, by John Thomas, who is no other than Petroleum V. Nasby. The great humorist will take an honest country boy to the city, conduct him through the usual experience, and restore him to his home a sadder and wiser boy, satisfied that the peaceful,honest and temperate life of the farmer is the best and safest life that can be lived This is a lesson greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it.

"LIFE IN UTAH;"—Or the mysteries and crimes of Mormonism; being an expose of their secret rites and ceremonies, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon sect,from its origin to the present time;" by J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter*, is the title of a valuable work just issued by the National publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

For more than thirty years the world has been horrified, startled and perplexed by the audacity and success of a sect calling themselves Mormons. Though founded in fraud, this sect has succeeded in spite of all opposition, until it is to-day the standing reproach of our country.

The author's long residence in Utah and his position as Editor of the leading journal of that Territory, peculiarly qualified him to write this work. Mormonism has been productive of so many dark and strange mysteries—so many terrible crimes that few can comprehend, without an intimate knowledge of it, how much wickedness it has to answer for, and what a standing menace to order and society it is.

It is important that the public should know what manner of people are growing up in our very midst. This work gives a full and authentic account of their degraded social condition, their blasphemous rites and ceremonies, their sacreligious doctrines and practices, and is the most thrilling and startling account of licentiousness and crime ever published. It is calculated to do great good by giving to the public a candid and impartial statement of a question which bids fair to cause no little trouble. The book is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county.

COTTON, gingham, pongee and silk parasols and sun-shades at M. P. Lutz's

FESTIVALS.—The strawberry season brings us festivals upon festivals. It is a singular thing with these social entertainments. For the sake of saving our own pockets, we try to make free use of the pockets of our neighbors, and for this purpose do things which otherwise would best remain undone; allow questionable associations, great relaxations of discipline and lotteries, which otherwise would justly be condemned. We appeal to the animal appetites of men, which on all other occasions we try to restrain, and for what? To make money. We appease our consciences with the jesuitical motto "the end hallows the means," and shut our eyes to very many things for the sake of making money; a very prevailing disease among high and low, pious and godless. The festival of our Normal School, where nothing was left undone to render it a perfect success, was very much spoiled by the bad weather. Heaven did not smile on that enterprise, but wept many and wet tears. But the Committees did their duties well. The splendid Hall was exquisitely ornamented; the good things were abundant and served most attentively. A superabundance of beautifully arranged flowers adorned the tables and were sold advantageously. Prof. H. Carver was presented with a magnificent boquet which he gallantly caried to Mrs. Carver, for the present sojourning at Binghampton, and Miss Eva Rupert received a majority of votes for a superb one, Miss Lizzie Schuyler having but three votes less than her rival. Prof. Ferree delighted the youth with some display of the magic lantern, and other amusements followed on other evenings. If the weather had been better, and the old had patronized the festival as the young did, the net profits realized would greatly have surpassed the sum of $225, which is about the net gain of the three days of the festival.

A fair of an Episcopal Sunday School class was held Tuesday and Wednesday last, in Snyder's Hall, and a very interesting fair of the Reformed church is just now in full blast. Its principal feature is the voting for a magnificent Bible, ornamented with beautiful engravings and superbly bound, destined for that minister of any Bloomsburg congregation who shall have the most votes. There is a fair chance to make a beautiful present to your pastor and at a very little cost. Go then, and vote ye Episcopalins, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Reformed and Welsh Baptists, make glad the heart of the worthy shepherd of your church and surprise him with *that* Bible. Post-offices, fish-ponds, grab-bags and other amusements will greatly help to entertain visitors, and stately bouquets will be sold at a low price.

We hear also of a festival on Saturday, for the benefit of the Baptist church on Third Street. We wish success and good weather to all. Plenty of strawberries,delicious ice cream and a telling result.
IRONIUS.

AIDE-DE-CAMP.—Gen. Osborne has issued the following General Order:

HDQRS. NINTH DISTRICT N. G., }
June 13, 1870. }

*General Order No.* 4.

Clarence G. Jackson, of Berwick, Columbia county, is hereby announced as an A. D. C. on the staff of the Division Commander, with rank of Major.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. Osborne.
W. L. WILSON, A. A. G.

NUMBER OF NAILS TO THE POUND.—The following table shows the number of nails to the lb. in the different sizes from "3 penny" up to "20 penny," as well as the number of the several sizes of spikes. The first column gives size, the second the length in inches, add the third the number to the lb.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3-penny, | 1 inch long, | 557 per lb |
| 4 " | 1½ " | 353 " |
| 5 " | 1¾ " | 232 " |
| 6 " | 2 " | 167 " |
| 7 " | 2¼ " | 141 " |
| 8 " | 2½ " | 101 " |
| 10 " | 2¾ " | 98 " |
| 12 " | 3 " | 51 " |
| 20 " | 3½ " | 34 " |
| Spikes, | 4 " | 16 " |
| " | 4½ " | 12 " |
| " | 5 " | 10 " |
| " | 6 " | 7 " |

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can easily be made.

## BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.—The following is the score of the game played at Danville, between the Rovers, of this place, and the Atlantics, of Danville, on Saturday, June 11. The game was closed at the end of the 7th inning, on account of the rain.

| ATLANTICS. | O. | R. | ROVERS. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gibbens' c | 3 | 1 | Boice, p | 0 | 1 |
| Jones, p | 2 | 2 | Kitchen, r. f. | 3 | 1 |
| Frame, s. s | 3 | 2 | Knapp, 1st b | 5 | 0 |
| Merrill, 1st b | 2 | 2 | Clark, 2d b | 3 | 2 |
| Evans, 2d b | 3 | 1 | Ludwig, c | 1 | 3 |
| Lamers, 3d | 1 | 2 | Penman, c. f. | 1 | 3 |
| Scull, l. f. | 3 | 0 | Bittenbender, l. f. | 2 | 3 |
| Epley, c. f. | 3 | 0 | Warr, 3d b. | 4 | 1 |
| Watkins, r. f. | 3 | 0 | Menagh, s. s. | 2 | 3 |
| | 21 | 9 | | 31 | 20 |

Flies caught—Atlantics, 6; Rovers, 10. Home runs—Atlantics, 1; Rovers, 2. Umpire—W. E. Earps. Scorers—C. H. White, of the Atlantics; W. L. Everly, of the Rovers. Time of game—3 hours.

BASE BALL.—We have received the following report of a game of ball from Mr. Lloyd Appleman, of this place, who is now a student in Lafayette College. We publish it at his request:

"73 vs. CROWS.—The return game between these two rival clubs came off on Saturday, and was won by the Anglo Saxons. The weather being favorable, and considerable interest having been taken in the game, quite a large concourse of spectators were assembled on the campus, in hopes of witnessing a duplicate display of the last match. The game commenced at 2:10, with the hill boys at the bat, who retired with a single run. The first part of the game was very close, the Crows leading the score by two or three runs, but '73 stepped in the van in the 7th inning, and held her position during the remainder of the game, to the great chagrin of the Crows, who expected to flap their wings and crow over a vanquished foe. Appleman and Galbreath elicited much applause by their clean home runs. The umpiring by 'Old Reliable' was impartial and accurate, adding in no small degree to the enjoyment of the game. Below we append the score:

| '73. | R. | O. | CROWS. | R. | O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McIntire, c | 0 | 3 | Farquhar, l. f. | 2 | 4 |
| Frost, c. f. | 4 | 3 | Heller, 1st b | 2 | 4 |
| Hannen, s. s. | 4 | 1 | Harmes, 3d b | 3 | 3 |
| Fetcher, r. f. | 2 | 0 | Rodenbough, r. f. | 4 | 1 |
| Galbreath, 2d b | 3 | 0 | Coburn, c | 1 | 4 |
| Sices, 1st b | 3 | 1 | Dale, s. s. | 1 | 3 |
| Knecht, 3d b | 5 | 2 | Todd, 2d b | 3 | 3 |
| Williamson, l. f. | 5 | 0 | Hutlek, c. f. | 3 | 3 |
| Appleman, p | 6 | 1 | Palmer, p | 3 | 4 |
| | 41 | 11 | | 29 | 29 |

Flies caught—73, 11; Crows 9. Time called—73, 5; Crows, 4. Home runs—73, 3; Crows, 0. Umpire—J. G. Brensinger, N. B. B. C. Time of game—2 hours and 28 minutes.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:* The following is the score of a match game of base ball between the first and second nines of the "Muffin" Base Ball Club, of Orangeville:

| FIRST NINE. | R. | O. | SECOND NINE. | R. | O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, p | 5 | 1 | Beagle, p | 5 | 2 |
| Herring, c | 2 | 3 | Comstock, c | 6 | 4 |
| Montgomery, s. s. | 2 | 3 | Zimmerman, s. s. | 2 | 3 |
| Williams, 1st b | 4 | 1 | Adams, 1st b | 4 | 2 |
| Jacoby, 2d b | 2 | 2 | Conner, 2d b | 2 | 3 |
| Moore, 3d b | 4 | 1 | Brewer, 3d b | 3 | 4 |
| Hagenbuch, l. f. | 3 | 2 | Cook, l. f. | 1 | 4 |
| Appleman, c. f. | 4 | 1 | Kline, c. f. | 3 | 1 |
| Megargell, r. f. | 3 | 2 | Brittan, r. f. | 2 | 3 |
| | 36 | 17 | | 31 | 27 |

| INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nine | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Second Nine | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 |

This was the first match game of the season, and was witnessed by a number of our townsmen, who were highly delighted. Some terrific batting and beautiful catches were made during the game. The Club will accept challenges after July 15, 1870.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The best contested game of base ball ever played came off on the Capitoline grounds today, between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the champion Atlantics. The weather was delightful, and fully 15,000 people witnessed the game.

At the end of the eighth innings the score stood five to five. The ninth inning resulted in a whitewash to both sides; the game stood five to five. At the end of the tenth inning the score still stood five to five. At the eleventh inning the Red Stockings scored two, leaving the score seven to five in favor of the Red Stockings when the Atlantics went to the bat.

The Atlantics now realized the situation, and nerving themselves succeeded in making three runs, thereby winning the game by the following score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0—5 |
| Red Stockings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0—7 |

Umpire—Charles Mills, of the Mutuals, New York.

It is the first defeat the Red Stockings have met with.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, May 31, 1870.

Appleman Ellen F
Bass Jennie R
Baldinson J P
Beers Clara
Bechtel William
Binnagan Mary Jennie
Brown Stacy
Boone E B
Brown Josan J
Bruner John
Butcad George F
Burley Thomas
Busby Josiah S
Case Jane
Case Lizzie
Cress T C
Cristing Andrew
Curtin Mary Ann
Dickson & Com
Dornbaugh Samuel
Ent S Samuel
Ewens Joseph
Fisher J F
Fuimer J W
Gass Mollie
Girton M C
Geiger Henry
Geiger Darby
Heavy Bridilla
Howell Wm
Hackett Frederick
Hoffman & Grier
Hoffman M
Holeman P
Jones James
Kistler E F
Kester John P
Knorr Sade
Krouse Philip
Kratz Henry L
Lang A
Nevis John
Nickerson C W
Paiter Huarles
Peifer William
Rowson Edwin
Robbins Jeremiah
Rowe George
Ruckle Berlington
Shaw Kuinns
Shoemaker Clark
Sutliff A W
Tipple R D
Turner Harvey E
Vanmers Isaac T
Wagner Frank
Weaver Fred E 3
Williams Edward 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.
D. A. BECKLEY, P. M.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

AS A MATTER of general interest, we give the names of some sewing machine companies that have increased the percentages on their sales, as shown from quarterly returns made under oath for the year ending Sept. 10, 1867:

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co.

The Empire Sewing Machine Co.

The following companies show a loss of per centage in their sales during the same time;

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

The Leavitt Sewing Machine Co.

MORE than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y., and get it by mail.

### Bloomsburg Market Report.


| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.25 |
| Rye " | 1 00 |
| Corn " | 1 00 |
| Oats " | 50 |
| Flour per barrel | 7 00 |
| Cloverseed | 9 00 |
| Flaxseed | 2 65 |
| Butter | 25 |
| Eggs | 16 |
| Tallow | 10 |
| Potatoes | 25 |
| Dried Apples | 2 50 |
| Hams | 22 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 17 |
| Lard per pound | 20 |
| Hay per ton | 18 00 |
| IRON— | |
| No. 1 Scotch pig | $42 |
| No. 2 " | $40 |
| Bloom | $39 |
| LUMBER. | |
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " " (one inch) | 18@20 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 3 00 |
| " " 2 " " | 2 00 |
| Siding " " ft. | 18 00 |


### Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—
Northwestern superfine at ..... $4.50@4.75
Northwestern extra ..... 5.25@6.25
Northwestern family ..... 6.00@6.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine ..... 5.75@6.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra ..... 5.75@6 00
Pennsylvania and Western family ..... 6.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy ..... 11.50@13.25
Rye flour ..... $5.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus. ..... $1.35@1.36
Southern " " ..... $1.35
Western " " ..... $1.37@1.39
" White " ..... $1.40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus. ..... $1.06@1.08
CORN—Yellow, " ..... $1.18
White, " ..... $1.17@1.17
OATS—White ..... 62@63c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl. ..... $20.50
Mess Beef, " ..... $21.50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ ₰ ..... 8½@9c
Smoked Hams " ..... 17@18
" Shoulders ₰ ₰ ..... 13c
Lard, ₰ ₰ ..... 16@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus. ..... $8.00@8.25
Timothyseed ₰ bus ..... $6.75@7.25
Flaxseed " ..... $2.25
CATTLE—Feet Cattle ₰ ₰ ..... 10@10½c
Cows, ₰ head ..... $50@65
SHEEP—₰ ₰ ..... 5½@6½c
HOGS—₰ 100 ₰ ..... $12.50@13.00

## Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

## New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN DALLMAN, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Dallman, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia co, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to William Eyer of Greenwood twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
WILLIAM EYER,
Administrator.
je17'70-6w.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The subscriber, Executor of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of the powers and authority conferred on him by the will of said Michael Lemon, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of the deceased in Fishingcreek twp., on TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property, to wit:

ONE TWO YEAR OLD COLT,

One Yearling Colt, Two Cows, Grain Separator, Harness, One Carpenter Chest and Tools, Lumber and Various other articles not necessary to specify. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALSO:

250 ACRES OF UNSEATED LAND,

in Fishingcreek township, to be sold in two parts of one hundred and twenty-five acres each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. One-half less the ten per cent to be paid on the first day of April, A. D. 1871, at which time possession will be given, and the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1872, at which time a full and sufficient deed will be given.
CYRUS B. WHITE,
Executor.
Fishingcreek, June 17, 70-2t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be exposed at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Isaac Tyler, guardian of the persons and estates of John, Tyler, Mary Ellen Tyler and Rollin Heacock Tyler, minor children of Susan Tyler, late of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, deceased, all of the estate to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, three hundred fourth part of an undivided real estate, situate in East Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by a lot of Jacob Edgar, and on the west by Iron street, containing 162 feet on said Iron street, and extending back of an equal breadth to said alley on the east, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place, by the eldest son of said Susan Tyler, deceased,so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Late the estate of said Susan Tyler, situate in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the striking down of the property; three-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises.
ISAAC TYLER,
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870. Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Rupp, Administratrix of George Rupp, late of Roaringcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrock, south eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north, eight and a half degrees east, fifty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bitner, south, eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a pine knot; thence north seventy-nine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Shoemaker, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale.
MARY RUPP,
Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870. Administratrix.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

## Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HENRY YOST, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Yost, late of Locust twp, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elizabeth Yost and Jacob Stine of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known,and those indebted to make payment.
ELIZABETH YOST,
JACOB STINE,
may26'70-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK HARTMAN, SR.,DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Hartman, Sr., late of Fishingcreek twp, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted, by the Register of said county to I. K. Krickbaum, of Benton twp. Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
I. K. KRICKBAUM,
may13'70-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WM. L. DEITTERICK, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. L. Deitterick late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd have been granted by the Register of said county to Stephen Deitterick residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
STEPHEN DIETTERICK,
may6'70-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN TRAUB, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Traub, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Augustus Traub residing in the twp, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
AUGUSTUS TRAUB,
may6'70-6w. Administrator.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law.
S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.
CYRUS B. WHITE,
je10'70-6w. Executor.

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### Rogue Taraska.

[CONTINUED.]

Next day there was a great dinner at the master's house, and Taraska made himself very busy in the kitchen; he helped to cook the dinner, carried pans and dishes, and was like a man with three hands. But all this time he did not forget his own business; for as soon as all was ready, he took a peasant, whom he had bribed for the purpose, smeared him with honey, and stuck him full of black feathers, and then bade him creep into the great stove in the dining hall and do as he had been told. Presently in came all the guests, and sat around the table; and among them came the prior of the monastery close by. Now he (as it happened) took his seat exactly opposite the stove in which Taraska's man was hidden. Well, just as dinner was beginning, the door of the stove opened quietly, and out popped a black, horrid looking head, all covered with black feathers. But no one noticed it but the prior, who got a terrible start. After a time the bogie peeped out again, and grinned, and put out his tongue at the prior, who fell all of a tremble, and began crossing himself at a great rate. "Heaven preserve us," says he to himself, "what evil can I have done that the devil should be sent to torment me like this, miserable sinner that I am!" The thought had hardly passed through his mind, when suddenly the bogie jumped out of the stove, with a great whoop, and began dancing round the table. Then nothing was heard but "O dear!" and "Help, help!" Away ran all the guests, one faster than another; two or three fainted and rolled under the table; the master seized his pistol and rushed after the bogie, followed by one or two of the gentlemen. As soon as they were gone Taraska made a clean sweep of the plate.

When the master came to think over the matter, and remembered how things had gone, he was so wild that you could not have held him with a cart-rope; and he swore vehemently that, come what might, he would find means to pay Taraska for all that he had done. At last a thought came into his head, and he called up Taraska, and said to him, with as pleasant a face as he could put on:

"Well, Taraska, my lad, you've done famously, there's no denying it. Now I'm going to set you one task more, and then you're a free man. Do you think you could steal my money chest? If so, the money is yours; but if not, why, then to the soldiers!"

"I shall be most happy," said Taraska, very politely, "and the sooner the better."

So the master went his way, and, bethinking himself that woman's wit is sometimes sharper than a man's, he told the whole story to his wife, and asked her counsel.

"I'll tell you what to do," said she; "when night comes on, put the chest in this corner, and I'll sit down upon it, and you sit beside me and keep watch, with your pistols on the table in front of you, ready to hand, and we'll keep watch till he comes, and if he gets the money then, let him say that he has outwitted me!"

And as she said, so it was done; and when all was ready the master began to rub his hands and chuckle to himself:

"Come, I have got him this time, I think. Let us see how he will get out of it now!"

But in the meantime Taraska had run off to his uncle (who happened to be in the village) and engaged him to assist by the offer of a share of the booty. So, in the first place, they made a kind of dummy of a sheepskin and a block of wood; then Taraska dressed up his uncle in an old uniform belonging to the District Inspector of the Police, which they had stolen some time before; and in this way they set off to the master's house. It was summer time, and consequently all the windows on the ground floor were open; so Taraska took the dummy in his arms and lifted it till its head came above the window sill. The moment the head appeared, the master, who was on the watch, fired a pistol full at it. Immediately there came a fearful groan and the sound of a heavy fall; then all was still.

"Hallo, hallo there!" cried Taraska's uncle, coming round the corner in the Inspector's uniform; "what does this mean? Here's a man murdered under your very windows, and you don't even stir a foot to help him or to seize the murderer! Just be so kind as to step this way, will you?"

Out came the master with a very bad grace, carrying his lantern in his hand, and there, sure enough, was a dead body (or something very like one) lying on the ground, and the Inspector of Police, to all appearance, standing beside it.

"This is a pretty business for you to be mixed up in, my friend," said the pretended Inspector, very sternly. "Be off with you this minute to the constable's hut, and get everything ready for taking the deposition; and I, in the meantime, will go round the village and make further inquiries respecting the affair."

Away went the master accordingly, trailing one foot after the other, and cursing Taraska, the money chest, himself, the Inspector of Police, and everything in the world, a thousand times over. But no sooner had he turned his back than Taraska slipped quietly into the house, and went straight to the room where the master's wife was still keeping guard over the chest, and wondering why her husband did not come back.

"All's well now, my love," said Taraska, in a whisper, imitating the master's voice; "I've finished that rascal at last, and a good job, too. He won't come to rob us again in a hurry, I'll be bound. Now, then, give me the chest, and I'll put it back in my cabinet; it's no good sitting up over it all night, now that there is nothing more to fear."

Now, at night, as we all know, it is generally very dark; and it was none the lighter now that the master had carried off the lantern. Consequently, the good lady, who could not see a bit of Taraska, never dreamed but that it was her husband who was speaking; so she handed over the chest without more ado. Taraska immediately marched out of the house with it, hid it among the bushes, and then going into the kitchen and curling himself up beside the stove, he went comfortably off to sleep.

In the meantime, his master, who had waited at the constable's hut till he was tired, without hearing anything more of the murder, thought he might just as well go home and see that his money chest was all right; so back he went accordingly, lantern and all.

"Why, wife, where is the chest?"

"Why, my love, you took it away yourself, you know, about half an hour ago. What have you been doing all the time since then?"

The master gave a kind of roar, like a bear hit by a bullet, and bumped his head against the wall as if he had suddenly gone mad.

"Oh, but I am an old fool!" howled he; "see, now, if I haven't let that villain take me in again! Well, it's no use trying to get over him, I can see that, so I'll just send him about his business, and never have anything more to do with him.—*From the Russian.*

## FARMER'S COLUMN.

### Hints About Housekeeping.

We will give to intellect, to religion and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one.

A small house can be more easily kept than a palace. Economy is most needed in the absence of abundance.

Taste is well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as well as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain.

Skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potato, or a respectable johnny cake, as a nut brown sirloin or a brace of canvass backs.

The charm of good housekeeping, is in order; economy and taste displayed in attention to little things have a wonderful influence.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else.

Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life which all sensible women ought to study and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all accomplished by an experimental knowledge of good housekeeping.

THE skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt, or horse, that dies on the farm is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in a workshop stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A raw-hide halter-strap, an inch wide, will hold a horse better, and last longer, than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop iron and more durable, and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges.

Try it on a broken thill, or any woodwork that has been split. Put it on wet, and nail fast. Thin skins make the best bag-strings in the world. A raw-hide rope is a good substitute for a chain. It is valuable to mend a broken link in a tree chain. For some purposes it is best to use it in its natural state. For other purposes it may be dressed soft.

WILD parsnips are deadly poisonous, as shown by a recent unfortunate event in Minnesota. Two brothers, newly married and just starting out in the business of life by commencing farming, were suddenly cut down in their early manhood by mistaking this poisonous root for the cultivated vegetable. On the morning of the day upon which the melancholy occurrence happened, they had been plowing and came upon some parsnips, of which they tasted and dug up some and had them cooked for dinner. Their wives state that before dinner both brothers complained of feeling sick, but no special notice was taken of this fact, and they sat down to dinner. Not long after the meal had been finished the brothers were taken suddenly ill, and died within five minutes of each other.

SEVERAL items have lately appeared in the papers touching the gradual depletion of our forests and the growing scarcity and expensiveness of timber, for fencing and other purposes. But few, we presume, are aware that the present consumption of wood in the United States is so enormous as is shown by the following figures. It is estimated that 150,000 acres of the best timber is cut every year to supply the demand for cross-ties of railways alone. For railroad buildings, cars, repairs and bridges, the yearly expenditure of wood amounts to $38,500,000. The fuel for locomotives in the United States represented by wood alone, costs the aggregate of $56,000,000.

BAKED PORK AND BEANS.—Have nice white beans put in soak in cold water over night; take a piece of fat side pork, parboil fifteen minutes, then place it in the pot with the beans, which ought to have been cooking an hour; boil the pork and beans together until the beans are perfectly soft, then remove them with a skimmer to the dripping pan, and make an island of the pork in the centre, having first cut the rind with a sharp knife a quarter of an inch deep, in delicate parallel lines; bake three hours in a moderate oven, and serve hot.

TO MAKE A LIGHT POT-PIE.—Take lean fresh pork or veal or chicken; boil tender and well, with salt, pepper and butter. Be sure to have plenty of gravy, and thicken with flour, stirred up in water. Make a crust just as you would for biscuit, roll out very thick and cover your meat with it. Make two or three slits in your dough to allow the steam to escape. Boil half an hour after the crust is put in. You will have to break it in pieces in taking it out, it will be so light. Do just as I tell you, and you will have a crust as light as sponge, and a dish to suit the most fastidious.

A WESTERN farmer recommends butter-milk as a wash to exterminate lice on cattle.

IN Boston the free market system is being agitated.


## HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is found that cures the formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named in it, prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and increase locally those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. For this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They unbalance the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients have gained astonishingly in flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr8'70-1y.

NEW Book.—Agents sell 100 per week. Price $5. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.

$25 A DAY!—40 new articles for Agents. $25 Samples free. A. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

SALESMEN.—Send for Circular, a first class business and steady employment. B. F. HOWE, 37 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meadville Theological School.—Unitarian; educates Ministers; $160 a year to poor students begins Aug. 20. Apply to A. A. Livermore Meadville, Pa.

CURIOUS, HOW STRANGE!—The Married Ladies Private Companion contains the desired information. Sent free for stamp. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new Inventions. Address J. W. FRINK & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$20 Watch free, given gratis to every live man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable; pays $20 per day. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co. Pittsburg.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—"Ladies of the White House." No opposition. Steel engravings. Rapid Sales. For circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati and Chicago.

SALESMEN Wanted in a paying business. S. KENNEDY, 418 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL-CHARMING.—320 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper, Ledger size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, genuine fun-Reflection (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 1 1-2x2 feet, gratis, 30,000 circulation. Money refunded to all who send it. It is welcome, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts. a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

PATENTS. Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with MUNN & CO., editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

ONE MILLION ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA LANDS

For sale, at $3 per acre, and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO. Railroads already built through the Lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, location; tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it will cost; gives plans and elevations of 18 different styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnish at from $250 to $500 ready to set up. Maps sent if desired. Address

W. W. WALKER, Vice President, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

A MODEL HOUSE. Being a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc., with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp or script if convenient). GEO. J. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

$5. EMPLOYMENT. $10. HUNDREDS OF AGENTS make from $5 to $10 per day, in selling our PATENT EXTENSION REEL. And no wonder, combines all that is needful in family for winding Yarn, Silks, Worsted, &c. Winds full sized skein, and weighs less than one pound. AGENTS WANTED. For terms &c., address A. L. STARKE & CO, Auburn, N. Y.

may13'70-4w.

WHY WILL YOU

RUIN YOUR EYESIGHT BY USING COMMON GLASSES, When you can purchase LAZARUS & MORRIS' CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

They are recommended by the Faculty for Purity of Material, Brilliancy of Finish, and their Strengthening and Preserving Powers, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.

They can only be obtained in

*BLOOMSBURG PA.,*

Of Miss A. D. WEBB, BOOK STORE, MAIN STREET,

Sole appointed Agent for this place. No Peddlers Employed or Supplied.

LAZARUS & MORRIS Manufacturing Opticians, Hartford, Conn.

mar18,70-1y.

## Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

a this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers.

Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

## Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANFFACTURING SHOP, STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.19,'69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his tools from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (Improved), Carnell's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction, and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

Apr.9,69-tf Orangeville Pa.

## Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec

Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyoming | $170,000 |
| Ætna | 4,000,000 |
| Fulton | 300,000 |
| North America | 960,000 |
| City | 450,000 |
| International | 1,400,000 |
| Niagara | 1,000,000 |
| Putnam | 520,000 |
| Merchants | 320,000 |
| Springfield | 570,000 |
| Farmers' Danville | 500,000 |
| Albany City | 400,000 |
| Lancaster City | 270,000 |
| York Horse, Death & Theft | 65,000 |
| Home, New Haven | 1,000,000 |
| Danville, Horse Theft | |

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*, mar5,69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD,

BEST, PUREST, AND CHEAPEST!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

For Whiteness, Durability, and Brilliancy, it has no equal.

Sold by all dealers in Paints throughout the country.

BARKER, MOORE & MEIN, SUCCESSORS TO T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa., Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, DYESTUFFS, &C., &C.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our "First National White Lead," other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article under the same name. Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is put up in extra heavy tin paint pots, with patent metallic wire handles, and the name of

BARKER, MOORE & MEIN,

On each label,

For sale by MOYER BROTHERS, mar25'70-1y. Bloomsburg.

This is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two Ships." It is a *simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific* for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD," also for offensive Breath Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste or hearing, Watering of Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh. I offer, in good faith, a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that I cannot cure.

FOR SALE BY MOST DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of SIXTY CENTS. Four packages for $2 00 or 1 Dozen for $5 00.

Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor,

R. V. PIERCE M. D., may13'70-tf. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

## Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared solely by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation, because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 19,'69-6m.*

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,

BUY ONLY BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Dark Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

Jan28'70-1y.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA

PROF. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Principal,
MRS. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Preceptress,

This institution, for the education of young Ladies and Gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on MONDAY April 4, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

TERMS:

Primary Department..... $3 to $5 per Quarter
Higher Branches..... $6 to $8 per Quarter

LOCATION:—This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the Rail with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

CALENDAR FOR 1870:—Spring session begins April 4th, 1870 and continues 13 weeks, following which there will be a vacation of six weeks. Fall term commences August 15, 1870, continuing 11 weeks. Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

EXPENSES:—Board can be obtained in private families at from $2,50 to $3,00 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa. mar18'70-3m.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

SPRING 1870.

FARMERS!

INCREASE YOUR CROP OF CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND GRASS,

As well as

ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF YOUR SOIL By a Judicious and Economical mode of

MANURING.

GET THE VALUE OF YOUR OUTLAY THE FIRST SEASON.

OBTAIN BETTER FILLED EARS AND HEAVIER GRAIN.

KEEP YOUR SOIL FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.

MAKE YOUR LANDS PERMANENTLY FERTILE.

Over SIXTEEN years of constant use, on all crops, has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate may be depended upon by Farmers.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND STANDARD WARRANTED.

For sale by Agricultural Dealers generally.

BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,

Office—No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

mar18'70-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

NO NEW DISCOVERY!!!

It has long been known that the old established and well stocked FURNITURE & BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, Sr., are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in OIL or VARNISH; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING AND MATTRESSES, various sizes, cheaper than auction prices. Come and see, and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS, Sr., 1451 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Next door to cor. of Fifteenth St.

apr1'70-3m.

## Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns,
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the owest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON. Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holid